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James-Francis: Murphy In Care of Postal Department 234277 Encinitas, California 92023-4277 Tel: 760-230-2868

In Propria Persona

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

)	Case No 08 CR 1196 W
)	AMENDED JUDICIAL NOTICE OF ADJUDICATIVE FACTS NOTICE TO
)	COURT OF HAINES v. KERNER
)	Magistrate Judge Nita L. Stormes August 21, 2008 at 9:30am
)	Judge Thomas J. Whelan September 8, 2008 at 2:00pm
)

AMENDED JUDICIAL NOTICE TO COURT of HAINES v. KERNER 404 U.S. 519 (1972)

James-Francis: Murphy, Authorized Representative of the Defendant respectfully submits to this honorable court Judicial Notice of the doctrine established in Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972) wherein substance governs over mere form of "Pro Se" litigant pleading(s). In that land mark decision the U.S. Supreme Court stated,

"Whatever may be the limits on the scope of inquiry of courts into the internal administration of prisons, allegations such as those asserted by petitioner, however inartfully pleaded, are sufficient to call for the opportunity to offer supporting evidence. We cannot say with assurance that under the allegations of the pro se complaint, which we hold to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers, it appears [404 U.S. 519, 521] "beyond doubt that 08/08/14 [AMENDED JUDICIAL NOTICE TO COURT of HAINES v. KERNER 404 U.S. 519 (1972)] — Page 1 of 8

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the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief." Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45 -46 (1957). See Dioguardi v. Durning, 139 F.2d 774 (CA2 1944). "Accordingly, although we intimate no view whatever on the merits of petitioner's allegations, we conclude that he is entitled to an opportunity to offer proof."

Points and Authorities

Public Law 93-595, Sec. 1, Jan. 2, 1975, 88 Stat. 1930

FRE - Rule 201. Judicial Notice of Adjudicative Facts (December 1, 2007)

Title 28 -- Appendix. Rule 201. Federal Rules of Evidence Article II. Judicial Notice
Rule 201. Judicial Notice of Adjudicative Facts

- (a) Scope of rule.--This rule governs only **judicial notice** of adjudicative facts.
- (b) Kinds of facts.--A judicially noticed fact must be one not subject to reasonable dispute in that it is either (1) generally known within the territorial jurisdiction of the trial court or (2) capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.
 - (c) When discretionary.--A court may take **judicial notice**, whether requested or not.
- (d) When mandatory.--A court shall take **judicial notice** if requested by a party and supplied with the necessary information.
- (e) Opportunity to be heard.--A party is entitled upon timely request to an opportunity to be heard as to the propriety of taking **judicial notice** and the tenor of the matter noticed. In the absence of prior notification, the request may be made after **judicial notice** has been taken.

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(f) Time of taking **notice**.--**Judicial notice** may be taken at any stage of the proceeding.

Reynoldson v Shillinger 907 F.2d 124, 126 (10th Cir. 1990); See also Jaxon v Circle K. Corp. 773 F.2d 1138, 1140 (10th Cir. 1985) (1)

"Pro se litigants are to be given reasonable opportunity to remedy the defects in their pleadings."

ESTELLE, CORRECTIONS DIRECTOR, ET AL. v. GAMBLE 29 U.S. 97, 97 S. Ct. 285, 50 L. Ed. 2d 251.

"We now consider whether respondent's complaint states a cognizable 1983 claim. The handwritten pro se document is to be liberally construed. As the Court unanimously held in *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972), a pro se complaint, "however inartfully pleaded," must be held to "less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers" and can only be dismissed for failure to state a claim if it appears "beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief." Id., at 520-521, quoting Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957)."

WILLIAM MCNEIL, PETITIONER v. UNITED STATES 113 S. Ct. 1980, 124 L. Ed. 2d 21, 61 U.S.L.W. 4468.

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unwary." It is no doubt true that there are cases in which a litigant proceeding without counsel may make a fatal procedural error, but the risk that a lawyer will

"Moreover, given the clarity of the statutory text, it is certainly not a "trap for the

be unable to understand the exhaustion requirement is virtually nonexistent. Our 08/08/14 [AMENDED JUDICIAL NOTICE TO COURT of HAINES v. KERNER 404 U.S. 519 (1972)] — Page 3 of 8

rules of procedure are based on the assumption that litigation is normally conducted by lawyers. While we have insisted that the pleadings prepared by prisoners who do not have access to counsel be liberally construed, see *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976), and have held that some procedural rules must give way because of the unique circumstance of incarceration, see *Houston v. Lack*, 487 U.S. 266 (1988) (pro se prisoner's notice of appeal deemed filed at time of delivery to prison authorities), we have never suggested that procedural rules in ordinary civil litigation should be interpreted so as to excuse mistakes by those who proceed without counsel. As we have noted before, "in the long run, experience teaches that strict adherence to the procedural requirements specified by the legislature is the best guarantee of evenhanded administration of the law." *Mohasco Corp. v. Silver*, 447 U.S. 807, 826 (1980)."

BALDWIN COUNTY WELCOME CENTER v. BROWN 466 U.S. 147, 104 S. Ct. 1723, 80 L. Ed. 2d 196, 52 U.S.L.W. 3751.

"Rule 8(f) provides that "pleadings shall be so construed as to do substantial justice." We frequently have stated that pro se pleadings are to be given a liberal construction."

"Petitioner's complaint, like most prisoner complaints filed in the Northern District of Illinois, was not prepared by counsel. It is settled law that the allegations of such a complaint, "however inartfully pleaded" are held "to less stringent standards than

formal pleadings drafted by lawyers, see *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). 08/08/14 [AMENDED JUDICIAL NOTICE TO COURT of HAINES v. KERNER 404 U.S. 519 (1972)] — Page 4 of 8

See also *Maclin v. Paulson*, 627 F.2d 83, 86 (CA7 1980); *French v. Heyne*, 547 F.2d 994, 996 (CA7 1976). Such a complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claim unless it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief. *Haines*, supra, at 520-521. And, of course, the allegations of the complaint are generally taken as true for purposes of a motion to dismiss. *Cruz v. Beto*, 405 U.S. 319, 322 (1972)."

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In filing the initial "NOTICE TO THE COURT OF HAINES V. KERNER and LOUISVILLE & N R CO V. SCHMIDT" herein after "NOTICE" Authorized Representative may have erred by failing to include "necessary information" as set forth in Rule 201(d). Additionally by including "LOUISVILLE & N R CO V. SCHMIDT," and based upon the government's response, Authorized Representative believes the prosecution may have become confused in its response to the court, "GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTIONS TO:...", hereinafter called "OPPOSITION." Further, Authorized Representative believes the government erred in its response wherein the prosecution stated,

"The Government fails to recognize any cognizable claim in Defendant's Notice to Court of Invocation of Doctrine of Substance Over Mere Form. Defendant cites two cases in support of this motion, Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972), and Louisville and Nashville R.R. Co. v. Schmidt, 177 U.S. 230 (1900). Neither of these cases seem to have any import on the matter at hand."

On its face the government's "OPPOSITION" submitted appears to presume the "NOTICE"
to be a mere motion wherein they possess authority to oppose without benefit of any
supporting facts or evidence.

Based upon the language in Rule 201, Authorized Representative believes and reasonably concludes that recognition of a "Judicial Notice" before this Honorable Court is not subject to opposition by the opposing party, rather it is left to the court to decide if the "NOTICE" has any "...cognizable claim" or any "import on the matter at hand."

It is also recognized that "Propria Persona" litigants like "Pro Se" litigants are self-represented and therefore Authorized Representative believes this Honorable Court will take cognizable claim and import on the matter at hand that each type litigant bears no difference when it comes to the "..... inartfully pleaded", and will therefore adopt the same stare decisis position of those Superior Court opinions accepting the position that the Authorized Representative must be held to "less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers."

REMEDY REQUESTED

Therefore, Authorized Representative pray's this Honorable Court, in the interest of justice and based upon the preponderance of the facts and evidence presented in this "AMENDED JUDICIAL NOTICE TO COURT of HAINES v. KERNER 404 U.S. 519 (1972)," reverse its prior ruling and accept this ""AMENDED JUDICIAL NOTICE TO COURT of HAINES v. KERNER 404 U.S. 519 (1972)."

James-Francis: Murphy

Authorized Representative In Care of Postal Department 234277

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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
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3	COPY of the forgoing hand delivered,
4	This 15th day of August, 2008, to:
5	U. S. Assistant Attorney Fred Sheppard
6	880 Front Street Room 6293
7	San Diego, CA
8	619-557-5610
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12	Service performed by:
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15	- Jam - Myly
16	James-Francis: Murphy, Authorized Representative
17	In Care of Postal Department 234277
18	Encinitas, California 92023-4277
19	Tel: 760-230-2868
20	In Propria Persona